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TURTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Reports

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(E. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

and

Senior Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager

(Ian R. Liversidge, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

FOR THE YEAR 1963

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health, 1963

COUNCIL OFFICES,

BROMLEY CROSS,

NEAR BOLTON.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Turton,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit for your consideration the Annual Report for the year 1963. Although Dr. Cumming was then your Medical Officer of Health it falls to my lot to present to you the various statistics and to draw conclusions from these. I am sure you would wish me to pay tribute to the long and painstaking service given to your Health Committee by Dr. Cumming and to wish him well in his retirement, from this field of medicine.

From a statistical point of view, Turton was a healthy viable community – a birth rate above the national figure, a death rate only slightly higher and an infantile mortality rate still well below that for England and Wales, although at a higher figure than last year's phenomenally low. Of the six infant deaths it will be seen that 4 occurred within the first week of life and could be considered unavoidable. Nevertheless, along with the six stillbirths they represent a loss of life which is giving much cause for thought, and greater emphasis on a more meticulous ante natal care of the expectant mother may lead to a greater improvement in the outcome of more pregnancies.

Once again diseases of the circulatory system – strokes and coronary embolism caused the greater number of deaths. It is pleasing to report a continuing absence of maternal deaths.

The only significant incidence of infectious disease involved the usual biennial visitation of measles. Poliomyelitis and diphtheria were fortunately conspicuous by their absence. To ensure a continuance of these circumstances it is vital to ensure that immunisation of the child population is maintained at a high level.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

E. TAYLOR

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The District covers an area of 17,335 acres.

The population was, according to the preliminary census of 1961, returned as 13,698, and the last Registrar General's estimate of the resident population was 15,690.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1963 was 5,679.

The rateable value was £168,834 at 31st March, 1963 and a penny rate at this time yielded £643. At 1st April, 1963 the rateable value was £466,692 and a penny rate yielded £1,816.

The social conditions, mainly artisan classes, although new buildings in the area for private ownership is gradually changing parts of the district. Chief industries are cotton spinning, dyeing, light engineering, stone quarries and farming.

EMPLOYMENT

The chief employment is in Textile Manufacture, Bleachworks, Dyeworks and Stone Quarries, Saw Mills and Farming.

Men employed at the Stone Quarries are subject to Silicosis. They undergo a medical examination periodically by Government Inspectors, and they get compensation if they are found to be suffering from Silicosis.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

	Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	332	160	172	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, mid-1963:—
Illegitimate	6	3	3	
Total	338	163	175	
Stillbirths .. .	6	2	4	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Deaths	185	102	83	17.4
				Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population:—
				Crude
				Adjusted
				12.2
				12.7

Deaths from puerperal causes:—				Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis .. .. .	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal causes .. .. .	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Total Maternity Mortality .. .. .	..	..	..	Nil	Nil

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, 3 M. 3 F.	6
Death rate of Infants under one year of age:—	
All infants per 1,000 live births	17.8
Neo-Mortality:—	
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	4
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	11.8
Mortality Rates per 1,000 est. population:—	
Respiratory T.B.	0.06
Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	1.66
(Items 10 to 15 incl., page 4)	

Population: For:—
Birth Rate } 15,690
Death Rate }

Year	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
									Total		Neo-natal	
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1963	338	21.5	185	11.8	6	17.4	Nil	Nil	6	17.8	4	11.8
1962	343	23.8	162	11.0	6	16.8	Nil	Nil	1	2.8	Nil	Nil
1961	277	20.0	193	14.3	2	7.2	Nil	Nil	5	18.1	3	10.8
1960	237	17.8	180	14.1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	21.1	5	21.1
1959	195	15.7	151	12.2	5	25.0	Nil	Nil	7	35.9	7	35.9
1958	158	13.6	200	17.2	4	24.7	Nil	Nil	5	31.6	3	19
1957	158	14.2	172	15.5	3	19	Nil	Nil	3	19	3	19

The Registrar-General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The figures for this area are as follows:—

Adjusted { Death Rate (comparability factor, 1.08)
Live Birth Rate (comparability factor, 0.89)

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR
TURTON, LANCASHIRE AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Turton:—				
Average, 1958-1962	18.1	13.5	Nil	21.9
1963	21.5	11.8	Nil	17.8
Lancashire, 1963	18.28	12.69	0.28	23.3
England and Wales, 1963	18.2	12.2	0.28	20.9

CAUSE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

The following table shews the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Turton residents. This information does not include non-civilian deaths.

Cause of Death							Male	Female
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory							0	1
2. Tuberculosis, other							0	0
3. Syphilitic disease							0	0
4. Diphtheria							0	0
5. Whooping Cough							0	0
6. Meningococcal Infections							0	0

<i>Cause of Death</i>								<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
11.	„ „ lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0
12.	„ „ breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2
13.	„ „ uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	17
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	13
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
All causes								102	83

There were 6 deaths of infants under one year of age. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 17.8 per 1,000 live births. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 20.9. The cause of deaths of the infants is give below.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>
Male	7 weeks	Bronchopneumonia
Male	10 month	Gastro-Enteritis
Male	2 days	Atelectasis and prematurity
Female	8 hours	Prematurity
Female	4 hours	Prematurity
Female	16 hours	Haemolytic disease

General Provision of Health Services in Turton

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These facilities are available at the following:—

Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Preston.

Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Bolton.

Melling & Arden, Analytical Chemists, Hr. Broughton, Nr. Manchester.

Sputum examinations for Tuberculosis are still carried out by the Lancashire County Council under the Tuberculosis scheme.

The following specimens were examined during the year:—

	<i>Preston Lab.</i>	<i>Melling & Arden</i>	<i>Bolton</i>
Diphtheria Swabs: Throat	0	0	0
Nose	0	0	0
Dysentery and Typhoid—Fæces ..	0	0	23
Milk for T.B.	14	0	11
Milk for B.Coli	6	0	11
Milk for Br. Abortus	0	0	6
Water—Bacteriological	0	0	2
Chemical	0	2	0
Food Poisoning	0	0	12
Eye Swabs	0	0	0

AMBULANCE SERVICES

These services are now provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the local Health Authority (in this case the Lancashire County Council), who have made arrangements with the Bolton Corporation to serve the district.

The service will provide for the following types of cases:—

- (a) Emergency Services—That is to say, persons meeting with accidents or suffering from sudden illness wherever this may take place, and maternity patients.
- (b) Non urgent cases who require transport to hospital or from one hospital to another or to out patient departments and clinics, or from hospital to their homes, and cases of a similar nature.
- (c) Infectious cases—The ambulance service will convey to and from hospitals all patients suffering from infectious disease.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

From the 4th July, 1948, the hospitals were transferred to the control of the Minister of Health through Regional Hospital Boards. All hospitals are, therefore, available for the use of the district.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases of Tuberculosis are admitted to various sanatoria under the Regional Hospital Board. This scheme is administered by that Board and the Lancashire County Council; and a close liaison is maintained between the Chest Physician and the Department.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year 1963 (after correction subsequently made either by the notifying medical practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital). The table also includes particulars of the total deaths due to infectious diseases.

Disease	Cases notified and accepted										Total deaths
	Total cases at all ages	Years									
		Under 1	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	over 65	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding German Measles)	309	5	86	93	119	4	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	16	1	2	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal).. .. .	8	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:—											
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria:—											
Contracted in this country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contracted abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	339	10	88	96	131	4	3	5	1	1	10

The following table gives the comparative incidence of Infectious Diseases (excluding tuberculosis) during the past five years:—

Disease	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet Fever	42	16	23	8	4
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	193	74	277	23	309
Whooping Cough	14	36	22	—	16
Acute Pneumonia	3	2	7	3	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:—					
Paralytic	1	—	—	—	—
Non Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	—	1	—
Dysentery	3	5	2	3	1
TOTALS	258	134	331	38	338

Notified cases of Infectious Diseases during the year. Wards:-

Disease	Bel-mont	Egerton	Bromley Cross	Eagley	Bradshaw N.	Bradshaw S.	Edgworth	Chapel-town	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	4
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0	7	1	1	7	0	16
Measles	1	19	53	87	93	23	23	10	309
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis:-									
Pulmonary ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Non-Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Pneumonia	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	1	8
Poliomyelitis:-									
Paralytic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Paralytic..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning ..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Typhoid Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS ..	1	20	54	97	95	29	33	11	340

DIPHTHERIA

There were no notified cases during the year, which means that there has been no notified case of diphtheria in the past twelve years.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The scheme for immunising children up to 15 years is being vigorously proceeded with and under it the following children have been treated at the various schools and Clinics.

During the year the following children were immunised with A.P.T.:—
 Under 5 years 286 Between 5 and 15 years 8

In addition, 288 booster injections were given.

The maintenance of a high percentage is most desirable, and I hope that it may be kept by continuing to make the scheme and its benefits more widely known by advertising in every possible way and with the help of the Clinics and the Health Visitors.

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

Poliomyelitis vaccination in 1960 was extended to include all persons under 40 years of age, all expectant mothers, medical and hospital staff and their families. During the year Sabin oral vaccine was administered to 716 persons.

DYSENTERY

In the year under review there was only one case recorded. This case was of a mild origin and negative stool samples were reported within a matter of 4 days.

TUBERCULOSIS

The new cases and mortality were as follows:—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATH			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1		0		0		0	

The number of new cases is gradually declining. The protection provided in recent years by B.C.G. Vaccination of the school children should accelerate the present decrease of incidence in the susceptible young adult age group.

All cases of tuberculosis are visited. The houses and premises are inspected, the social and domiciliary conditions investigated and auxiliary assistance is given when necessary. Insanitary conditions are remedied if found.

The houses are fumigated when it is required and all necessary measures are taken in order to prevent the spreading of infection.

Pathological specimens which require bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The general health services available for the district are:—

Maternity and Child Welfare (Including Immunisation Clinic)	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS, 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Walsh's Institute, Harwood. WEDNESDAYS 2 p.m. - 4 p.m. and Fridays 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Barlow Memorial Institute, Edgworth MONDAY, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS—FORTNIGHTLY, 10 a.m.—12 noon
Relaxation Classes	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. THURSDAY 10 a.m.—12 noon. (By appointment).
Minor Ailments Clinic	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Ophthalmic Session	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS, 10 a.m.—12 noon (By appointment).
Orthopaedic	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. (By appointment monthly)
Dental	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. MONDAY - all day TUESDAY - all day THURSDAY - morning THURSDAY - afternoon (by appointment)
Physiotherapy	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAY - 1.30 p.m. (fortnightly by appointment)
Polio Vaccination	Barlow Memorial Institute, Edgworth. MONDAY afternoon (monthly by appointment) Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross TUESDAY morning (monthly by appointment) Walsh's Institute, Harwood. FRIDAY afternoon (monthly by appointment)
Tuberculosis	Health Visitor (Tuberculosis): Mrs. H. Longson, 19/23, Darley Street, Farnworth.
Audiometric Service	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. FRIDAY afternoon (approximately monthly) by appointment
Hospital Services:—	Bolton Royal Infirmary. Tel. No. 22488.
(1) General	Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 22444.
(2) Infectious Diseases	Hulton Lane Isolation Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 61431. Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury. Tel. No. Bury 116.
(3) Maternity	Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 22444. Haslam Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 41177. Havercroft Maternity Home, Victoria Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 40808. Heaton Grange Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 43411.
Out-patient Clinics:—	
General	Bolton Royal Infirmary.—New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant and prior appointments must be made through the Appointments Office (Bolton 26789). 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mondays to Fridays; 9 a.m. to 12 noon, Saturdays.
Tuberculosis	Civic Centre, Bolton.—Mondays to Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. (New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant).
Venereal Diseases Clinic:	Civic Centre, Bolton. MALES 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. each week day; 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. FEMALES Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Emergencies	Casualty Department, Bolton Royal Infirmary.
Ambulances	To obtain an ambulance ring BOLTON 23101 (Ambulance Station Black Horse Street, Bolton).
Midwife	Miss E. Critchley, 11 Rose Hill Close, Bromley Cross, Telephone Eagley 2115
District Nurse	Mrs. M. Oley, 75, Tottington Road, Harwood.
Health Visitor and School Nurse	Nurse Kay, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. Nurse Slaney, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross
Home and Domestic Helps	The Divisional Health Office, Leigh Road, Leigh.
Children's Officer	Mr. Poor, 142 Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. Bury 3228/9
Registrar of Births and Deaths	Council Offices, Bromley Cross. Hours of attendance: MONDAY—10.30 a.m. — 12 noon; TUESDAY — 10.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m.; WEDNESDAY — Closed; THURSDAY — 10.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.; FRIDAY 5 p.m. — 6.30 p.m.; SATURDAY Closed.
Vaccination	Patient's own Doctor or Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross (by appointment)
Diphtheria Immunisation	Patient's own Doctor or Health Centre, Chapeltown Rd., Bromley Cross (by appointment)
Youth Employment Bureau	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner certify that, in the case of a person to whom section 47 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made immediately to the appropriate magistrates. Any order made under these provisions is valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.

There was no occasion to apply for a removal order during 1963.

The following information has kindly been supplied by the Divisional Medical Officer:

ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of individual children attending born in			No. of attendances of children at ages
		1963	1962	1961/58	
					0 to 4
Chapeltown Road ..	52	148	126	56	3200
Walsh's Institute ..	51	145	114	167	3135
Barlow Memorial Institute	49	30	12	11	1295

POST-NATAL ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Chapeltown Road: 25 individual woman
22 attendances

POLIOMYELITIS, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH
Immunisations of Vaccinations completed at any time prior to
31st December, 1963

	Against Diphtheria (under 15)	Against Whooping Cough (under 5)	Against Poliomyelitis (all ages)
Turton	2,265	1,191	3,277
During 1963	294	285	716

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Senior Public Health Inspector
and Housing Manager, 1963

COUNCIL OFFICES,

BROMLEY CROSS,

NEAR BOLTON

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Turton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report for the year 1963.

The general form of Annual Reports does not vary a great deal from year to year but they do show the continual increase in the volume of work which has to be undertaken by the Health and Housing Department.

Recently a tremendous amount of new legislation has come into force, which has to be administered by the Department.

Despite this additional work however, progress is being steadily maintained.

The Cleansing staff have worked well in spite of staff sickness and the continual increase in the volume of work brought about by the new growth in the population within the District.

Additionally work is carried out by the Department in administering the Council houses, the housing of aged people, repair loans and Mortgage applications, which is of course not included in this report.

In conclusion, may I thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their support and kind consideration, which has been willingly given at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

IAN R. LIVERSIDGE,

*Senior Public Health Inspector
and Housing Manager.*

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is mainly secured from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks. It is of good quality, is a constant supply, and is sufficient in quantity for the parts of the district where the supply reaches.

There is occasional liability to lead solvency, due to the peaty character of the gathering ground. Samples are periodically submitted for analysis, and every possible precautionary method is adopted by the Bolton Corporation to maintain its purity.

The number of dwellings supplied from the public mains direct to the house is 5,550.

Fifteen houses in the Bradshaw district get their water from the Bury water mains of the Bolton Water Undertaking.

The remainder are, at the moment, obliged to obtain their supply from shallow wells and springs. Some of these supplies, regarding quality and quantity, are good, but the majority are poor. Constant efforts are made to improve these private supplies.

During the year progress was made towards the provision of a mains supply of water to the Round Barn District of Entwistle.

The time is now rapidly approaching when an extension to the Egerton public mains will have to be considered to serve the Dimple district.

SAMPLING (WATER)

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL

Samples were obtained for analysis and examination from private and public water supplies used for potable purposes at five premises in the district.

On sampling the well water to three houses, samples proved to be unsatisfactory, the pipe lines were repaired and the supply restored to a satisfactory state.

The private supply to an industrial firm on examination was found to be poor. Remedial measures were taken and the supply improved.

All results from sampling carried out, on waters from the public mains, proved satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewage from the Eagley and Egerton Wards was conveyed to the Eagley Sewage Works. These works have now ceased to function and the sewage taken by a main sewer for treatment at Bolton.

The sewage from Belmont ward is conveyed to the Belmont Sewage Works and treated by septic tanks and cinder filtration. These works are over 55 years old and require replacement with modern apparatus.

The works are normally capable of treating 21,469 gallons per day, with an approximate yearly flow of 13 million gallons.

The Regional Sewage Board are planning a completely redesigned scheme for this works to treat up to 310 gallons per head of population per day. It is hoped that the new scheme will be affected in the near future.

Routine inspection, testing, repair and reconstruction of the drainage and sewerage system within the district continues to be done. During the year many properties have been provided with modern drainage systems in lieu of insanitary privy middens, and obsolete types of pail closets.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sanitary accommodation at the end of the year, so far as can be reasonably ascertained consist of:—

5,933 fresh water closets	209 pail closets
68 waste water closets	5,930 galvanised ashbins
27 dry ashpits	104 privy middens
196 cesspools and septic tanks	

A few of the above cesspools are badly constructed and insanitary; efforts are constantly being made to eradicate these and provide properly constructed septic tanks and filters.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN TURTON

	Dec., 1937	Dec., 1945	Dec., 1959	Dec., 1963
Middens	247	236	156	104
Pails (Chemical).. ..	258	296	259	209
Ashpits	1,079	1,026	105	27
Trough closets	36	36	0	0
Waste water closets ..	1,568	1,444	239	68
Ashbins	1,636	1,792	4,495	5,930
Fresh water toilets ..	2,175	2,413	4,269	5,933

From the foregoing it will be seen that in 1945 December, the problem of the old insanitary toilet was a serious one as the limited amount of moneys available for conversions only allowed for the abolition of approximately 20 waste water toilets and 5 middens per year, and considerably less if Statutory Notice had to be served. In the later case one half the costs must be paid and not a token amount. Many local authorities have had to pay these costs, but in Turton there have been over 1,450 waste water closets converted to f.w.c's without the service of one single Statutory Notice. It is hoped that the remaining 70 will be abolished within the very near future.

With regard to ashpits, nearly all those that are left exist at farms and property situate in the very rural areas. Since 1946 over 1,000 of these ashpits have been abolished without any cost to the Council. In addition, it has considerably helped the refuse collection service both in speed of collection and less offensive methods of collection.

The middens and chemical closets (pails) present a different problem. These are situate at houses and farms where there is no main sewerage available. Compulsion to provide f.w.c's cannot be used, so again persuasion is the main approach. In this connection approximately 130 middens have been abolished.

The following is a list of the conversions and installations carried out during the year:—

	During 1963	During 1959/63
Privy closets to fresh water closets	7	60
Privy closets to pail closets	1	34
Waste water closets to fresh water closets	33	345
Pail closets to fresh water closets	16	84
Number of trough closets to fresh water closets..	0	16
Houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	6	103

During the year 103 fresh water closets were provided in existing properties and 308 fixed in new houses.

Number of waste water closets found choked, 19.

The conversion of waste water closets and privies to fresh water closets has proceeded steadily, especially in the case of the waste water type. The abolition of privies presents a bigger problem as no sewers are available for connections to be made.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS

Total number of visits (including Housing) during 1963	2,847
Number of re visits.. .. .	2 033
„ „ Inspections of Houses	320
„ „ „ „ Dairies	24
„ „ „ „ Schools	16
„ „ „ „ for Rats and Mice	188
„ „ „ „ of Slaughterhouses and Butchers Shops	438
„ „ „ Visits re Drainage and Sewerage	180
„ „ „ „ Vermin	4
„ „ „ Inspections of Workshops, Factories	39
„ „ „ „ Restaurants, Kitchens and Bakehouses, etc. ..	36
„ „ „ „ Licensed Premises	24
„ „ „ „ Shops	26
„ „ „ „ Caravans	55
„ „ „ „ re Water Supplies	43
„ „ „ Visits re Foodstuffs	47
„ „ „ „ Tips and Refuse Disposal, etc.	372
„ „ „ „ Infectious Diseases	13
„ „ „ Rooms Disinfected	3
„ „ „ Complaints Investigated	160
„ „ „ Visits re Milk Sampling	16
„ „ „ „ Smoke Abatement	38
„ „ „ Miscellaneous Visits	130
„ „ „ Visits to Baths	128

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Periodical inspections when possible have been made of the Rivers and Streams for sources of pollution. Where required, inspections and visits are also made in conjunction with the Rivers Board Inspector.

SHOPS ACTS

Supervision of Shops to prevent breach of the provisions of the above Acts is exercised. During the year 49 inspections of all premises coming within the above Acts were made.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

In 1943 the Infestation Order came into force, and the Ministry of Food set up a Departmental Directorate of Infestation Control. This Order, followed by the Damage by Pests Act 1949, reinforced and extended the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, giving Local Authorities some financial assistance, but principally effecting a nation wide attack by scientific methods on rats and mice.

During the year under review investigation and disinfestation has proceeded steadily.

Two complete treatments of the Council's sewers, and four treatments of tips and buildings have been undertaken. The results mainly corroborate the findings of previous years, namely, that the degree of infestation in the sewers is exceedingly small and occurs at storm overflows. This is probably due to the sewers being mainly of small bore and nearly always running at 1/2 to 3/4 bore. This year again however some small degree of infestation has been found in manholes on new building sites.

SEWER TREATMENT

Treat- ment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of Manholes in system	No. of Manholes baited	No. of Manholes showing bait take	Estimated kill
1	Zincphosphate and sausage rusks	513	278	57	85
2	Sausage rusks and zinc phosphide	531	297	62	88
		1,044	575	119	173

Visits are also paid to private properties. business premises, farms, etc., for the purpose of eradicating rats and mice.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—MICE. 34 premises visited and treated.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—RATS

No. of Rodent Operatives employed:—4 part-time
Action taken:—

	Type of Property		
	Non-agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwelling- houses	All other	
No. of properties in district	5,480	422	167
" " " inspected	257	24	11
Total inspections carried out.. .. .	468	86	43
No. of properties inspected which were infested by:			
RATS: Major	0	0	0
Minor	66	21	10
MICE: Major	0	0	0
Minor	22	12	0
No. of infested properties treated.. .. .	94	25	—
Total treatments carried out (incl. re-treatments)..	95	25	—

The following shews the treatments carried out on the tips.
TREATMENT OF TIPS—RATS

Treatment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of points baited	Estimated kill
1	Zinc Phosphide	24	16
2	Sausage rusks and zinc phosphide	30	18
3	do.	26	35
4	do.	40	30
5	Warfarin	40	20
6	do.	46	31
		206	150

Poisonous gas was also used in the treatment of 32 holes or runs made by rats.
SUMMARY OF RATS KILLED

Sewer	173
Properties	112
Tips	150
Totals	435

Re-treatments will be vigorously proceeded with.
SMOKE ABATEMENT

Smoke observations were taken during the year. Where excessive emissions of industrial smoke have been noticed the premises were visited and the Management interviewed. The chief cause at the present time is the use of unsuitable and low quality fuel, combined with poor mechanical stoking.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, retain the previous statutory offence under the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby the emission of dense black smoke for a longer period than two minutes during a thirty minute observation constitutes an offence under the Clean Air Act, 1956. In addition the Regulations prescribe permitted maximum periods for the emission of dark smoke (shade Ringelmann No. 2) varying from 10 to 41 minutes per eight hours' observation, depending upon size of boiler plant and working conditions or any continuous emission of four minutes' dark smoke when soot blowing is not in progress.

Numerous visits continue to be made to boiler plants in connection with the implementation of the Clean Air Act and as a result a considerable amount of co-operation with combustion and plant engineers and boiler firemen has been maintained.

With the exception of black smoke, statutory action is difficult to enforce, as other smoke emissions have to be observed over varying periods up to eight hours, dependent on the size of the plant and the operations undertaken thereon. This means concentrating observations on one chimney over long periods of time.

Existing domestic premises are not in any smoke control area, but all new houses have to be provided with grates or stoves capable of burning smokeless fuels. It is a fact however that although this type of appliance is provided, many householders do not burn the correct type of fuel.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961—PART I OF THE ACT
1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspec- tions (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	1	10	11	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	2	74	43	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	11	12	2	—
TOTAL	—	95	66	10	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”.)

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
		Found	Remedied	Referred		
				To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).. ..	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—						
(a) Insufficient	9	3	3	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	11	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	12	2	2	—	1	—
TOTAL		10	10	—	5	—

Notices of 2 outworkers have been received from Bolton Corporation Health Department during 1963 under the provisions of the Factory Act. These premises are suitable for the purpose, and are visited periodically.

As in previous years the fullest co-operation was maintained between the department and H.M. Inspector of Factories.

CARAVANS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 became operative during 1960. Part 1 of the Act provides a licensing system for the establishment and operation of caravan sites and Part II to strengthen the procedure for the enforcement of planning control generally. This Act controls caravans but the licensing provision of the Public Health Act, 1936 are not repealed but are made inapplicable to caravans and will deal only with tents, sheds, etc.

The model standards prescribed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government are taken as the basis on all sites within the district both for new and existing caravan sites.

During the year the existing sites were inspected. No new licences were issued during the year but one existing site licence was renewed.

At the 31st December, 1963 there were 13 licensed sites in the district, licensed for a total of 28 caravans.

THE SCHOOLS

There are 13 schools in the district which are periodically inspected. Water supply to all these schools is satisfactory. The sanitary accommodation to all the Schools in the area is now satisfactory.

The milk delivered to the schools during 1963 was either tuberculin tested or pasteurised. No school was closed during the year for infectious diseases.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The public swimming bath at Egerton is owned by the Turton Urban District Council. The baths having been presented to the Council in 1932.

The bath has a capacity of 24,000 gallons and is 42 feet in length and 20 feet wide and has a depth of 3 feet to 6 feet. The water is both filtered and chlorinated every four hours by Bell's filtration plant. The water is subjected to continuous filtration in a pressure filter of the vertical type. Bath water is passed from the pool via a strainer box which is removed daily for cleansing, and pumped by an electrically operated pump to the filter after the addition of alumino-ferric coagulant. The filter is washed by reversing the direction of the water flow together with breaking up of the sand bed by means of rotating rakes.

A four hour turnover period is worked and the water is heated by means of a calorifier and aerated by means of a Venturi tube device. Sterilisation is achieved by means of marginal chlorination using chlorine gas and a concentration of 0.5 parts per million of water is the operating target. Orthotolidine and pH tests are taken at frequent intervals. Alkalinity is adjusted by means of soda ash which is added prior to filtration and the pH ranges in practice between 7.4 and 7.6.

Much of the internal building fabric continued to deteriorate during the year with the plaster and woodwork decaying and rotting as a result of condensation, water, chemicals and chlorine.

The bath base cracked in three places during the closed season and first aid repairs were necessary.

Consideration was given to a scheme for modifications, repairs and renovations within the baths, but it was decided to keep the present facilities going with minor repairs.

With the influx of population into the Urban District and the growing popularity of swimming as a sport and recreation the time is rapidly approaching when the possibility of providing a new bath needs examination.

The Education Authorities used the baths for a maximum period of eight months in the year.

The total attendances of all people using the Baths in a period of nine months was approximately 23,000.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection and disposal of household and trade refuse is carried out by direct labour. Insanitary ashpits again received constant attention and during the year 22 bins replaced fixed receptacles.

Trade refuse from shops, works etc. was also collected.

The increased volume of refuse has necessitated changes, such as the introduction of the compression wagon, to minimise the time spent in running to the tips, opening additional refuse tipping sites and a recalculation on the available life of the existing tips.

During the year we were fortunate to obtain vitally essential tip covering material from a nearby iron foundry, and put waste foundry sand to use as covering for tipped refuse.

The hydraulic digger and shovel again proved invaluable in tip control work.

Throughout the year the weekly collection for all householders with bins was maintained, as was the weekly collection to all premises with chemical closets and bins, ashpits and privies being emptied at approximately 4 month intervals, and a reasonable service given to septic tanks, cesspools etc.

Sickness amongst the staff during the winter months and staff retirements with the difficulty of obtaining suitable replacements produced their problems, as did the snows and rain, however, despite these points a regular collection service was maintained.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1963, showing a comparison for the years 1959, 1962.

	1959	1962	1963
Dry ashpits emptied	360	116	56
Privy ashpits emptied	505	138	68
Cesspools	9	4	7
Ashbins emptied	228,332	264,449	298,730
Pails emptied	15,152	13,158	11,991
Trade waste:—			
Miscellaneous waste removed ..	8 tons	12 tons	11 tons
Total refuse tipped	8,589 tons	10,978 tons	11,317 tons
Number of new bins issued	118	62	116
Number of new pails issued	15	3	10
Litter bins emptied	0	3,212	3,079

SALVAGE OF MATERIALS

The continued demand for raw materials has rendered the salvage of all usable materials of the utmost importance, and in order to meet this urgent and vital need, every endeavour is now being made to recover, reclaim and market salvage materials without cost to the rate fund.

How far this is successful will be seen from the following figures:--

<i>Material</i>	<i>Weight collected</i>			<i>Sold for</i>		
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	98	7	3	591	14	11
Kitchen waste	33	13	2	130	9	8
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
TOTAL	132	1	1	£722	4	7
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
Expenses .. .. .	..	..	..	323	15	9
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
Credit balance .. .. .	..	..	..	£398	8	10
	<hr/>			<hr/>		

From 1948 to 1963 we have recovered and sold £10,652 of salvage, and which has shown a credit balance to the Council of £6,898. It will be realised that the demand for waste paper is constantly varying and at the present time this demand is for very clean paper only. We are selling all that is salvaged in a clean condition. Unfortunately householders are not saving the same quantity of paper that they have in the past.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

MILK, DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS

Since 1949, the responsibility for the production of clean milk and the granting of designated milk licences has been with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Local Authorities are concerned with the distribution side of milk only, this includes sampling for both chemical and bacteriological examination.

Turton is a large milk producing area and the Health Committee have encouraged the highest standards in dairy and cowshed construction which is aided by the regular contact maintained with the farmer by your inspectors.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

There were no suspected cases notified during the year

MILK SUPPLY

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK

During the year there were no cases of tubercle bacilli found in the samples taken for examination.

Eleven samples of milk were obtained and submitted for analysis to the Public Health Laboratory, Bolton, and all were found to be satisfactory.

SCHOOL MILK

Fourteen samples of milk were taken from the schools in the Turton area. These samples were examined and found to be free from B. Tuberculosis.

All the milk supplied to the schools is either tuberculin tested or pasteurised.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The three licensed private slaughterhouses in the district have continued to provide the local butchers with much of their meat and edible offal.

Each animal for slaughter receives ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection and the following carcasses with all organs and offal were inspected.

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	311	0	0	1,193	2	0
Number inspected	311	0	0	1,193	2	0
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	47	0	0	44	—	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	15%	0	0	3.6%	—	0
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	Nil	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	0	0	0	—	—	0
Cysticercos						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	—	0	0	0	0

The following meat was condemned as being unfit for human consumption :—
342 lbs. liver and edible offal; 60 lbs. meat.

SWINE FEVER

There were no confirmed cases during the year.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

The amount of food requiring condemnation was small being only one 6 lb tin of boneless ham.

During the year 207 visits were made to butchers' shops, miscellaneous food shops and food preparation premises which were found, in the main, to be kept in conformity with Regulations. Where defects existed either verbal or written action resulted in compliance with the law.

SAMPLING, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

I give below details of samples obtained under the provisions of the above Act in the Urban District of Turton during 1963.

A total of 86 samples was obtained, consisting of 59 samples of milk and 27 others comprising:

2 Pudding mix	1 Meat and vegetables, canned
2 Treacle	1 Flour confectionery
2 Mixed pickles	3 Cheese
1 Flavouring essence	1 Gelatine
2 Zinc ointment	1 Saccharin tablets
1 Olive oil B.P.	2 Cocoa
1 Cheshire cheese	2 Plain flour
1 Blancmange powder	1 Pork sausage
2 Coffee	1 Barley

I give below details of 6 samples upon which the County Analyst gave an adverse report:

<i>Type of sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1 Formal Milk	Contained 0.3 international units penicillin per ml.	Farmer interviewed and Milk Marketing Board informed.
1 Formal Milk	Fat content 2.62% therefore, 12.6% deficient in fat.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
1 Formal Milk	Fat content 2.55% therefore 15% deficient in fat. Also low in solids-not-fat	Vendor cautioned.
1 Informal Milk	Fat content 2.57% therefore 14.3% deficient in fat	Further samples obtained
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 13.3% fat and slightly low in solids-not-fat	Vendor notified.
1 Pork Sausage	Contained 200 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as Sulphur dioxide) without declaration	Vendor cautioned

FOOD PREMISES AND REGISTRATION

	<i>No.</i>
General grocers and provision dealers	57
Greengrocers and fruiterers	9
Fishmongers (all combined with other trades)	
Meat shops	31
Bakers and/or confectioners	38
Fried fish shops	6
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, etc.	25
Licensed premises, clubs, restaurants etc.	38
Others	20

No. of food premises by type registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, or under local Acts:—

Fish and chip shops	6
Cooked meats	15
Ice cream	31

Food Poisoning

There was one confirmed case of food poisoning during the year. The cause of the outbreak was traced to imported cheese. The outbreak was limited to one household.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

There were no exclusions under the provisions of these regulations, from taking part in or handling in any way the milk production at a farm.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Activities during the year in this important sphere of public health work have continued. It has been found that the higher rents permitted by the Rent Acts have been somewhat offset by the increase in the cost of repairs.

This has tended to reduce the amount of voluntary repair work carried out, but in the majority of cases informal action has produced the necessary co-operation without recourse to Statutory action.

The tables below give particulars of the number of dwellings in the district.

Number houses of all classes	5,679
„ „ Council bungalows completed	27
„ „ „ flats completed ..	0
„ „ private dwellings erected	307
„ „ „ flats erected ..	0

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	514
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	538
2. Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. .	7
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	487

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	429
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3 Action under Statutory Power during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:

(a) By owners	7
(b) By local authority in default of owner	0

(b) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings accepted..	1
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of formal or informal procedure	7
(3) Unfit houses closed	16

(c) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958 — Improvement Grants:—

(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted:

(a) By private individuals	29
(b) By the local authority	1

(2) Number of dwelling houses affected	30
--	----

(b) (1) Number of schemes approved:

(a) Of private individuals	29
(b) Of the local authority	1

(2) Number of dwelling houses affected	30
--	----

(3) Number of additional separate dwellings provided	0
--	---

(c) Work completed	23
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The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 continued to be administered during the year and 7 private properties were made fit by the owners, after loans had been advanced by the Council.

Under Section 43 of this Act, money was loaned in suitable cases for the repair, improvement alterations, acquisition, construction and enlargement of houses, and the conversion of buildings into houses. Grants towards the cost of approved modernisation schemes for old properties were also made during the year.

Standard Grants—Action during year:—

	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Submitted to local authority	14	14
Approved by local authority	11	11
Work completed.. .. .	15	15

Since the inception of the Grant scheme 417 cases of Discretionary Grants and 109 cases of Standard Grants have been accepted. Of these 423 have been completed.

The general effect of this is that owner/occupier houses are being maintained and improved, but the majority of the tenanted properties are not being improved by these schemes.

These schemes do tend to raise the standard of the houses in the area, and to a degree help to preserve the character of the district by keeping the stone built properties.

There are, however, a considerable number of properties where application could be made for grant aid, even if it meant only the installation of a wash basin or fresh water closet.

Rent Act, 1957

No. of applications received for issue of Certificate of disrepair ..	2
„ „ undertakings received from landlords	0
„ „ certificates issued.. .. .	2
„ „ applications for revocation	0
„ „ certificates revoked	0

Common Lodging Houses - There are no common lodging houses in the district.

INSECT PESTS

Insect pests found in houses and other premises include many species. Advice and help in methods of control and extermination are given and insecticide, including D.D.T., is available.

DISINFESTATION (BED BUGS)

Particulars of action taken in 1963:—

No. of houses found to be infested:

(a) Council houses	0
(b) Other houses	2

No. of houses disinfested:

(a) Council houses	0
(b) Other houses	2

Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs:

Stripping of wallpaper, thoroughly spraying walls and ceilings with insecticide. Repeated after seven days; bedsteads, springs, etc., treated with insecticide. All defective plaster hacked off and made good.

State name of fumigant or insecticide used and efficiency thereof:

Parafogs—D.D.T.
Killgercide, containing 5 per cent D.D.T.
Rodescu, containing 5 per cent D.D.T. and pyrethrum.

Method employed for ensuring that belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removed to Council houses:

Inspection of belongings and spraying as above if such were required.

Is work of disinfestation carried out by local authority or by a contractor?

- (a) By Council on their own property.
- (b) In other cases, owner or occupier is provided with material at cost or the work is done on signed order by the Council workmen. Advice is always given by the Public Health Inspector.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

The chief requirements of the district are, in my opinion:—

- (1) Abolition of the remaining W.W.C.'s and privies.
- (2) The reduction of the number of private water supplies and the purification and protection of the remainder.
- (3) Clearance of the completely unfit houses.
- (4) Making fit and bringing up to standard of partially unfit houses by wider use of the grant schemes.
- (5) Continued provision of public conveniences.
- (6) The paving and making good of back streets.

